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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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XVth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE, Tokyo, October 1934.

At Tokyo, next October

THE opening of the XVth International Red Cross Conference is still eight months off, but already the national Red Cross Societies are appointing delegates and making arrangements for their representation. This augurs well for the success of the Conference, which is likely to prove one of the most brilliant and important Red Cross meetings ever held.

The International Red Cross Committee will be represented in Tokyo by its president, Professor Max Huber, and two or more of its members, including Mlle Odier, who will no doubt play a leading part in the work of the Nursing Commission. As regards the League delegation, Judge Payne, chairman of the Board of Governors, will, it is hoped, be supported by several of the Vice-Chairmen, including Colonel Draudt and Mr. Yamanouchi, as well as by the Secretary General. Mr. Sidney Brown of the Secretariat of the International Committee, and Mr. de Gielgud and M. Milsom of the League Secretariat, will also be in attendance.

Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League has accepted an invitation from the Japanese Red Cross to act as interpreter for the Conference.

The Belgian Red Cross will be represented by at least three delegates under the leadership of Professor Nolf who, besides being President of the Belgian Red Cross, is also Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, and will consequently be able to present in person that Commission's report. The Marquise de Noailles and M. Flûry-Hérard will be among the three or more delegates of the French Red Cross, and Mme Mayrisch de Saint-Hubert, President of the Luxemburg Society, will attend in person. The Netherlands Red Cross has appointed General Röell, who played so distinguished a part in the Hague Conference of 1928. M. Berceanu, who represented the Rumanian Red Cross at the Brussels Conference, in 1930, will again be this Society's representative at Tokyo. The Swedish Society has arranged to be represented by one of its outstanding leaders, the Norwegian probably by Colonel Meinich, President of the Society, and Mr. Steen.

The British Red Cross will be represented by a delegation headed by Lt.-General Sir Harold Fawcus, the new Director General of this Society.

Count Henryk Potocki, who represents Poland on the Board of Governors of the League, General Burguete, President of the Spanish Red Cross, and the Marchesa di Targiani Giunti, Director of Nursing in the Italian Red Cross, are among the numerous other prominent figures in the Red Cross world in Europe who have displayed such interest as justifies the hope that they may find it possible to participate in the work of the Conference at Tokyo.

Outside Europe, too, preparations are going forward steadily. The American Red Cross delegation, which will go with Judge Payne, already numbers fifteen persons. Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross, will be one of the Indian delegates, and while no news has yet been received as to the arrangements made by other Societies in Asia and Australasia, there is every reason to hope that fully representative delegations will attend from Egypt, Persia, Siam, Australia and New Zealand.

The delegates of the national Societies of Latin-America will have a longer journey to make than any of the others, and this difficulty no doubt explains the fact that no definite appointments have yet been notified from this part of the world. It is, however, symptomatic that a long editorial is devoted to the XVth International Conference in a recent number of the monthly review of the Salvadorian Red Cross, which lays great stress on the intrinsic importance of the Conference and on the great interest which attaches to it because of the unusual and picturesque setting in which it will meet. Direct shipping lines run to Japan from Valparaiso in Chili, from Buenos Aires and from Panama, and we may consequently be sure that representation from South and Central America will be notified in due course. The Societies of the Argentine, Brazil and Costa Rica are known to be intensely interested in arranging for suitable representation, and the same no doubt applies to the other Societies in this region. The interest of a Conference in Japan is particularly great for the Red Cross Societies of those countries on the Pacific Coast which have, for many years, entertained close cultural and economic relations with the Land of the Rising Sun.

The representatives of different national Societies with whom members of the League Secretariat have had opportunity to talk over the question of next October's Conference, have, without exception, been surprised to find that the journey to Tokyo involves very much less expense and very much less time than they had in the first instance anticipated. Delegates from Europe who go to Japan by the United States or Canada, and return by the same route, do not need to devote quite four weeks each way to the journey, and the travel costs, first class, amount only to about £150. Those who prefer to return via Singapore and Suez will add only two weeks to the time spent in travelling, and only £10 or so to their expenses.

Other European delegates to whom time is a major consideration, will be able, under arrangements made by the Intourist organization of the U. S. S. R. in association with the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Union, to travel by the Trans-Siberian railway at a cost of under £60 each way, and for them the time spent in travel will be only fifteen days in each direction.

Full details of all these different alternatives have been published in pamphlet form by the Red Cross Society of Japan, and placed in the hands of the Central Committees of other national Societies all over the world. The League Secretariat is indebted to various travel agencies and steamship lines for having provided very complete information as it has become available since the publication of this pamphlet, and a summary of the most interesting data available will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The interest aroused in the Tokyo Conference is already very wide, and there can be no doubt that it will be further enhanced as it comes to be realized that the time and money which delegates will require to expend in order to attend the Conference represents only a relatively small sacrifice. Professor Nolf, at the moment of the adjournment of the Brussels Conference, in 1930, called out from the chair to some of the participants: "*Au revoir, à Tokio*". It does not seem unduly optimistic to anticipate now that Prince Tokugawa, when he opens the Conference in the Assembly Hall at Japanese Red Cross headquarters in October, will see before him many familiar faces, including those of the men and women who during the last ten years have played the most prominent part in the evolution of the Red Cross movement internationally.

Ernest J. Swift

Belgium in Mourning.

The tragic accident which, on February 17th, cost the life of one of Europe's most popular monarchs, is felt with more than common poignancy by the Belgian Red Cross which is united to the Royal Household by a double bond. In the first place, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is the Patron of the Society, and secondly, its president, Professor Nolf, is the Royal Physician. Dr. Nolf, it will be remembered, accompanied the search-party which discovered the King's body early the following morning and helped to carry it to Namur.

As soon as the sad tidings reached Paris, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies despatched the following telegram to the president of the Belgian Red Cross :

"The League is deeply distressed by the news of the fatality which has befallen His Majesty and I am desired to transmit to you the expression of our profound sorrow. We beg you to present to Her Majesty the Queen and to the members of the Royal Family our respectful condolences, and to assure them of our heartfelt sympathy."

Below is the text of Dr. Nolf's reply:

"It is a great comfort to the Red Cross to know that its friends join with us in mourning for a great King and a dearly-loved chief."

Like the Queen, Albert I was a fervent believer in the Red Cross ideal, and those who were present at the XIVth International Conference in Brussels four years ago will recall the evident interest with which the King followed the debates at the plenary sessions.

The League was represented at the funeral ceremony by Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General.

Indian Earthquake Relief.

The contribution made by the International Relief Union for the relief of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in Northern India was acknowledged by the Under Secretary of State for India in the following letter addressed on January 24th to Senator Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the Union:

"I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to convey to the International Relief Union his sincere thanks, and the sincere thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council, for the prompt and generous donation of £1,000 placed by the Union at the disposal of the Indian Red Cross for the benefit of the victims of the recent severe earthquake which has caused such widespread damage and loss of life in parts of India. The sum in question has been credited to the Relief Fund opened by the Governor-General of India, and concerted relief measures are being arranged with the Indian Red Cross."

The sum in question has been turned over by the Indian Red Cross to the Earthquake Relief Fund opened by the Viceroy.

To the list of contributions made in response to the International Red Cross appeal given in the last number of the Bulletin must now be added a sum of £250 donated by the Turkish Red Crescent.

The German Red Cross, on February 9th, cabled a donation of 1,000 marks to the Indian Red Cross, and made a further contribution of 500 marks to the International Relief Union. The Egyptian Red Crescent has sent 8,000 piastres, the Swiss Red Cross 5,000 Swiss francs, the Red Cross of Finland 5,000 Finnish marks and the Japanese Red Cross 1,000 Yen.

The International Save the Children Union has forwarded a donation of 100 French francs, the result of an appeal launched by the French Committee of the Save the Children Fund.

Blood Transfusion Services.

The Belgian Red Cross has decided upon the establishment of a nation-wide blood transfusion service, on the lines of those already maintained by the Red Cross in Australia, Great Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain.

M. Dronsart, director-general of the Belgian Society, recently visited the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris to study this question and, on his return to Brussels, set up a special commission to lay the foundations of a blood transfusion service in Belgium.

At the request of the medical authorities in Finland, the Finnish Red Cross is considering plans for the creation of a similar service.

Nomination of Relief Experts.

The Central Committee of the French Red Cross announces the appointment of M. Jules Brisac, former Director of Public Health and Welfare in the French Ministry of the Interior, as a relief expert to the International Relief Union.

Yugoslavia's expert will be Mr. S. Pavlovitch, Minister Plenipotentiary, with Mr. M. L. Mihailovitch and General T. Djourdjevitch as substitutes.

ARGENTINA

Flood Relief Early in January, a sudden thaw caused the River Mendoza to rise to an unprecedented level, flooding the surrounding countryside and causing enormous damage to property and the loss of sixty lives. Railway tunnels were flooded, and the whole region—which is a favourite tourist centre—was entirely cut off for several days. At Maipu and Lujan, two wine-growing districts, the vineyards were completely washed out. The damage has been estimated at ten million pesos, and experts have calculated that the work of rehabilitation will demand at least four months.

Relief operations were promptly set on foot by the Argentine Red Cross, in collaboration with the local authorities, and the Minister of War placed troops at the disposal of the Governor of Mendoza Province to help in the rescue work.

The task of the relief workers is no light one, for the distress among the inhabitants is acute. Hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, and the problem of finding food and shelter for them all is greatly exercising the Red Cross and the authorities.

AUSTRALIA

Junior Enterprise Many and varied are the devices employed by the Juniors of Australia to raise funds for the maintenance of the three Junior Red Cross rest homes for delicate children (''Cudgelo'', ''Juong'', and ''Shuna''). Among the most popular are the holding of entertainments, concerts, bazaars, sales of work, parties, etc., the proceeds of which are small in themselves but, undertaken all over the country, constitute a substantial sum in the aggregate.

One circle recently produced a play in the local Town Hall, as a result of which ''Cudgelo'' was enriched by the sum of £17.14.9. Another group organized a concert in the local kinema, which produced £10 for the same object. Yet another group held a fancy dress ball in the Town Hall for the joint benefit of the Junior Red Cross homes and the local Unemployed Association. A garden party arranged by one group, brought in £5. A fine individual effort was achieved by a little girl, who, with the aid of her mother, organized a bazaar at her home, with stalls for the sale of fancy goods, flowers, confectionery and refreshments; the proceeds, amounting to nearly £8, were divided between the three Junior Red Cross homes. Tennis tournaments and displays of eurythmic dancing have also proved their value as money-raising activities. A juvenile farmer turned over to the movement a prize of eleven shillings won at a local show for his exhibit of fowls and vegetables, and a further sum of eight shillings raised by the sale of eggs. One group secured the authorization of their schoolmaster to hold a ''penny'' concert at the school, and the takings amounted to £1.10.0.

There are three categories of Juniors in Australia, all engaged in earning money for Junior Red Cross service projects: first come the Koalas (or ''Little Bears''), composed of very junior Juniors; then the Juniors proper, and lastly the ''Younger Sets'' who provide the link between Junior and senior membership. The Koalas are no less energetic and resourceful than their older comrades; they, too, organize penny concerts and work with their fingers to provide comforts for sick children. One group of ''Little Bears'' earned £2 to buy toys for needy children last Christmas.

The ambition of every Junior in Australia is to acquire an Earning Certificate, which is awarded to each member who has raised £1 by his or her own efforts for the funds of the movement. A seal is affixed for each additional sum of £1 earned.

AUSTRIA

Collaboration for Relief An agreement was recently signed between the regional Red Cross committee of Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland, and the Firemen's Federation of Lower Austria, to define the terms of the collaboration which has long existed between these two bodies. The effect of this agreement, which came into force on October 1st, 1933, is to affiliate the Firemen's Federation to the Red Cross as a corporate member.

Help for Drowning For four years past, the Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland committee of the Austrian Red Cross has maintained a life-saving post at Lobau, a popular bathing resort. Last summer this post was reorganized, and was able to deal with 1,004 cases in 148 days, as against 644 the previous year. The staff of the Lobau post consists of a chief who is permanently in attendance, four certificated life-savers, three voluntary aids and a number of Boy Scouts.

BELGIUM

Official Appreciation The Belgian Minister of Public Instruction has addressed the following circular to headmasters and inspectors of State schools throughout the country:

I have frequently had occasion to call the attention of members of the teaching profession to the valuable work performed by the Junior Red Cross in developing habits of health, generosity and self-sacrifice among the children in our schools.

The grave problems of our time, and the difficulties caused by the economic crisis, render it more than ever desirable to encourage this high minded educational movement. It is essential, therefore, to foster the development of new sections, and to stimulate the activities of existing sections in such wise as to ensure the maximum of efficiency.

Kindly remind the staff under your orders of the aims, objects and functions of the Junior Red Cross, so that new sections may be set up without delay. The Administrative Committee of the Belgian Junior Red Cross in Brussels will be g ad to give you all the necessary information and to help you in organizing school groups.

BULGARIA

Juniors at Work

The reports of some of the school groups in Bulgaria for the year 1932-33 indicate that the duties arising out of Junior Red Cross membership are being taken very seriously indeed. In a village school at Tsaponiza, a regular weekly meeting is held and health supervisors have been chosen for each class-room, who keep a daily record of the members' health. On the first of each month, the children are weighed. On St. Lazarus' Day, the Juniors paraded the streets in national costume, and collected 220 eggs and a sum of 110 levas.

In the neighbouring village of Reburkovo, the Juniors have a first-aid cabinet which is at the disposal both of school children and of the villagers. Last year, assistance was rendered to 64 villagers by the Juniors trained in the first-aid course organized by the group.

Another group at Karnobat holds weekly debates on health subjects. Each month, two health supervisors are elected whose duty it is to enforce cleanliness among the pupils. This group owns three hair-clippers and a well-equipped first aid cabinet. Funds were raised, through the sale of greeting cards, to purchase clothing for poor pupils and to finance the participation of five needy comrades at a school excursion.

A group in a girls' school at Sliven expended 2,970 levas last year on providing warm coats for eight of the poorer pupils, and contributed 1,800 levas towards the maintenance of the free school canteen. A co-educational establishment in the same town enjoys the distinction of having all its pupils enrolled in the Junior Red Cross.

These are but a few typical examples of the activities carried on by the 139,791 members of Junior Red Cross groups in Bulgaria.

COSTA RICA

Help for Prisoners

Every year, just before Christmas, the Costa-Rican Red Cross sends a delegation—composed of its president, members of the Central Committee, doctors and dentists—to visit the convicts on St. Lucas Island and give them the necessary medical and dental treatment. The last visit was on December 9th, 1933, when, after the usual distribution of garments and tobacco, 112 patients were examined and the dentists made 216 extractions.

The visit concluded with an address by the Red Cross president to the prisoners.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Juniors Help Cyclone Victims

On the occasion of the hurricanes which devastated Porto Rico in September 1932 and Mexico in September 1933, collections were made by Juniors in the schools of Santo Domingo on behalf of child sufferers in these two disasters. So generous was the response that it was possible to send $489 to Porto Rico and $350 to Mexico.

FRANCE

First Aid during Riots

The civil disturbances which occurred in Paris between February 6th and 12th last found the French Red Cross prepared to fulfil its traditional mission.

In agreement with the public authorities, first-aid posts were set up at points where casualties might be expected to occur, and, when the riots began on the evening of the 6th, a well-organized post staffed with Red Cross nurses was standing ready for all eventualities within a few hundred yards of the Place de la Concorde. The unhappy events of that night proved the wisdom of these precautions, and even more elaborate preparations were made for the ensuing days.

By February 12th, the day of the general strike, over fifty Red Cross posts were operating in different parts of the capital, with some 200 nurses in constant attendance, while a hundred beds were reserved in the Society's hospitals for the more seriously injured.

These precautionary measures were not confined to Paris alone. The Red Cross first-aid services in all the principal towns of France were mobilized in anticipation of possible demonstrations resulting in casualties.

GERMANY

Help for the Needy

Two touching examples of the practical sympathy manifested by German Juniors are given in the January issue of "Deutsche Jugend".

A Junior group in the primary school of a small town organized collections of pennies, foodstuffs and garments with a view to providing Christmas comforts for destitute families. They succeeded in gathering together a sum of 101 Marks (or 10,100 Pfennigs) and nearly half a ton of provisions, in addition to several articles of clothing.

The members of a newly-formed group in the state of Baden embarked on their career of self-sacrifice and service by setting aside their tea-time pears or apples for the benefit of the poor. When enough had been collected to fill a crate, they were packed up and sent to the Cripples' Home, the inmates of which acknowledged the gift with warm letters of thanks.

Relief to Destitute

In its report for 1933, the German Union of Red Cross Women states that 1,277 of its local committees are engaged in relieving large families; 2,181 maintain either a refectory or a canteen for the hungry poor; 421 have organized school canteens; 545 render medical or social aid to the poor in their homes; 777 distribute food or special diet to the sick, and 683 are aiding the impoverished middleclasses.

The Union maintained 296 workrooms and repair shops during the year, as against 240 in 1932. Godparents have been found for hundreds of children belonging to large families, and, at Chemnitz, 736 free meals were provided for students. At Würzburg, 9,400 food rations were distributed to aged persons, mothers in child birth and undernourished schoolchildren.

First Aid Instruction In a small town in Germany, the leader of the Local Red Cross relief detachment was recently authorized to give a course of 40 first-aid lessons to the older pupils in a girls' school. The object of the training, which was both theoretical and practical, was to enable the girls to make themselves useful in the event of accidents at school, at home or in the street. When the pupils were asked which teaching subject they liked best, eighty per cent of them replied: ''The lessons in first aid''.

First-Aid Manual for Juniors The German Junior Red Cross, in the February issue of its magazine, announces that it has published a 32-page manual containing elementary instructions for first aid in case of accidents, for the use of school-children. The cost of the manual is 10 pfennigs per copy.

GREAT BRITAIN

Rheumatism Clinic On December 14th last, a Red Cross Ball was held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, in aid of the British Red Cross Society's clinic for the treatment of rheumatism. Among those present were Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Belgium. Leading lights of the British stage entertained the guests at the cabaret performance which followed the ball, and a tableau was presented depicting the Red Cross in peace and war, the Spirit of the Red Cross being incarnated by Lady Diana Duff-Cooper. The programme-sellers were Red Cross volunteer nurses in uniform.

The Red Cross rheumatism clinic also formed the subject of the talk on ''The Week's Good Cause'' broadcast from the London Regional transmitting station on February 4th.

New Director General Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., etc., the new Director-General of the British Red Cross Society, has had a distinguished career as an officer of the Army Medical Services, which he joined in 1900. In 1929, he was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Services, from which post he is retiring on March 1st to take up his new functions at the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society.

A photograph of General Fawcus will be found on page 52 of the present issue of the Bulletin.

GREECE

New Junior Publications To commemorate the tenth anniversary of its foundation, the Greek Junior Section has issued a ''Junior Red Cross Book'' of 48 pages, profusely illustrated with photographs and sketches, and divided into three sections. The first, entitled ''The Child, the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross'', describes the origin and history of the movement, its activities and general organization. Part II reproduces resolutions passed at different international conferences in favour of the Junior Red Cross, and the opinions of educational authorities in regard to the Junior movement. The third section is given over to a description of activities carried on by Juniors in Greece, with chapters on dental hygiene, malaria and the campaign against flies. The front and back covers epitomise in picture and prose the aims and activities of the Junior Red Cross: Health—Work—Service.

The Junior Red Cross Calendar for 1934 is of the tear-off variety with a page for each month. Each slip carries a brief definition of the aims and objects of the Junior Red Cross, while, on the reverse side, a design for embroidery or wood-carving is reproduced.

Copies of both of the above publications are being distributed by the League Secretariat to national Societies.

INDIA

Health Campaign The Junior Red Cross of India is making a determined bid for health in the schools. The latest development in its crusade is the production of a ''Hygiene Lecture Note Book'' prepared in the form of a school exercise book. On the inside cover is a list of the sixteen rules constituting the Health Game as it is practised in India. The following 40 pages are occupied by illustrations of each of these rules, with blank spaces for comments by the scholars. Health Game score records (one for each of the months composing the school year) account for the last nine pages. The book is printed throughout in English and two of the native vernaculars.

The Indian Red Cross has made laudable efforts to keep the selling price low enough to place the book within the reach of scholars in even the poorest schools. To achieve so remarquable a production at a cost of twopence (or four cents) a copy is, indeed something of a feat.

POLAND

Junior Protectors The first regional conference of ''protectors'' of Junior Red Cross circles in Poland was held in Warsaw on January 11th last, and was attended by 159 delegates, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the value of the Junior Red Cross in the school and the home.

The conference passed a number of resolutions, urging that the work of the circles should be intensified and that no effort should be spared to introduce Junior Red Cross into all the schools of Poland.

Interschool Correspondence Junior Red Cross circles all over Poland were recently invited to join in a competition for the best interschool correspondence album. Over 150 entries reached Red Cross headquarters in Warsaw, where they were examined by a jury and prizes were awarded for those of outstanding merit, both as regards the interest of the subjects described and the general aspect of the album.

SALVADOR

Volcano Eruption At the end of 1933, the Izalco volcano suddenly became active, causing considerable damage and loss of life in the surrounding country. As soon as news of the eruption reached the central committee of the Salvadorian Red Cross, it sent its Secretary-General to the spot to organize distributions of money and garments to the victims. The relief granted was proportional to the losses sustained, the number of persons in each family, and the working capacities of each person concerned.

SWEDEN

Help for Swedes Abroad To provide Christmas comforts for needy Swedes in Berlin, the Archbishop of Uppsala organized last November a collection to which the Swedish Red Cross contributed 2,000 Kronen from its special fund for overseas relief. The Junior Red Cross section having manifested its desire to participate, the Secretary of the Lindesberg branch suggested that each group might contribute five kronen for the purchase of Christmas gifts for Swedish children abroad. In this way, an additional sum of more than 350 Kronen was collected and handed over for distribution to the Archbishop, who acknowledged it in the following terms:

"This collection has afforded me great joy and satisfaction, and I shall be very happy indeed to send the money to our young friends abroad... Please convey my warmest thanks to the youthful donors of this fund."

UNITED STATES

Training for Safety The Federal Civil Works Administration inaugurated in January last a safety and first aid programme in connexion with the thousands of public projects which have been launched throughout the country to provide work for 4,000,000 of the unemployed. Arrangements are being made to select a group of men, arrange for their training in first aid and safety work, and assign one to each civil work scheme employing upwards of ten men. These trained first-aiders will be known as "Safety Inspectors".

The American Red Cross was asked to assist in the training of these men, and within 48 hours definite plans had already been worked out in the State of Virginia, where fourteen Chapters are organizing special classes. Each course will last one week, and will consist of three hours' instruction per day. The Civil Works Administration has undertaken to transport the men to the city in which the chapter headquarters is located, and to provide them with board and lodging for the duration of the course.

At the end of three weeks, the national director of this service for the Red Cross reported that 673 classes had been formed, with an enrolment of 21,000 workers in thirteen States. The figures for February 10th showed more than 45,000 enrolled, and it is anticipated that, by the end of the winter, 75,000 men will have received training.

Praise for Volunteers In the January, 1934, issue of the American welfare magazine "Better Times", the Executive Secretary of the Association of Volunteers of the Welfare Council of New York City pays the following tribute to the American Red Cross:

"The American National Red Cross has demonstrated, as has no other agency that I know of, the wide variety and the enormous volume of work that volunteers can successfully carry on. It has not only used imagination in thinking of projects which volunteers could manage, but has seen to it that they were efficiently organized. The surgical dressings which are made in Red Cross workrooms are as good as the best... Working conditions at the New York Chapter are ideal—light, comfortable, well-equipped rooms, and a friendly but business-like atmosphere."

Chapter Organization Twenty golden rules for efficient chapter organization are defined as follows by Mr. James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman in charge of Domestic Operations, American Red Cross, in a recent issue of the "Red Cross Courier":

1. A strong, representative, active officership and board.
2. A real annual meeting adequately called to the attention of the membership and with a sufficiently interesting programme to attract attendance.
3. A Chapter organization plan and programme.
4. A Chapter budget and adherence to a financial plan.
5. An active soldier work committee and programme.
6. A good disaster committee which knows local hazards, resources and co-operative facilities.
7. A Junior Red Cross active in the schools and backed up by the Chapter.
8. A First Aid Committee touching problems of the home, the highway, industry and family life.
9. Classes in life saving.
10. Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.
11. Public Health Nursing, also with a good committee.
12. Volunteer Service.
13. A good publicity representative committee constantly interpreting the work of the Red Cross to the community and, on occasion, interpreting the community to the rest of the country through interesting news flashes of more than local importance. It should be borne in mind that publicity includes the use of the press, radio, photography, speakers, parades, pageants, plays.
14. Where Branches are developed under the Chapter organization, see that they are kept active and informed.
15. Work intelligently with other local agencies.
16. Conduct Civilian Home Service work where needed, through such devices as classes on social service problems.
17. Keep in touch with city and county authorities, farm agents, chambers of commerce, health and school authorities, service clubs, churches, schools, lodges and other local agencies.
18. Support the Chapter officers and committees with a good executive secretary wherever possible.
19. Send, with promptness, required reports to the branch offices of the National Organization. In so far as financial matters are concerned, a careful, disinterested, annual audit of Chapter funds is pre-supposed.
20. A good membership committee. This should be a standing committee carefully analyzing every possibility on a year-round basis. A year-round approach will doubtless make the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful Chapter membership.

THE NEED FOR MORE MEMBERS

THE economic upheaval from which the world is at present suffering has affected all classes of the community, and, for the last few years, the Red Cross has been called upon to take an ever increasing share in alleviating the distress arising out of poverty and unemployment. This has meant a continuous drain on Red Cross resources.

In these circumstances, it is natural that Red Cross leaders all over the world should be concentrating their efforts on intensive campaigns for members and funds. This might appear at first sight to be a paradoxical undertaking at a time when millions are dependent upon their fellows for the bare necessities of life, and millions more find themselves faced with the need for drastic economies. But, to a degree which surprises even those who have followed most closely the evolution of the movement since the end of the Great War, public support continues to stand firmly behind the Red Cross —more firmly indeed than ever before in time of peace.

The recent experience of the American Red Cross is eloquent of the confidence inspired among all classes by the peace-time programme of the Red Cross. The results of the last Roll Call, undertaken at one of the most tragic moments in the history of the United States, differ hardly at all from those obtained during the peak year of American prosperity. The slight falling off in the industrial centres, which are the most acutely affected by the crisis, is more than balanced by the phenomenal increases in former disaster areas, where enrolment has in many cases exceeded the anticipated goal by more than a hundred per cent. The same encouraging tendency is manifest in the American overseas possessions. But who could resist the appeal of the Red Cross when presented in so alluring a guise as the two charming Filipina ladies shown on the opposite page? Small wonder that the Governor of the Philippines, who is the fortunate object of their solicitations, should have succumbed with such evident good grace !

In Australia too, where conditions are analogous to those now prevailing in the United States, the Red Cross has every reason to be proud of the results of its last membership campaign. The photograph at the foot of this page depicts the ceremony at the Sydney Town Hall which marked the opening of the campaign in New South Wales on September 8th last. On the platform are Lady Isaacs, president of the Australian Red Cross, the New South Wales Premier, the Lord Mayor of Sydney and the Lady Mayoress. All round the hall are tables at which Red Cross canvassers are busily engaged in enrolling new members.

Inauguration of Red Cross Week at Sydney (Australia)

Governor Frank Murphy of the Philippines joins the Red Cross

HIGHWAY FIRST AID IN POLAND

THE organization of highway first aid in Poland dates from 1930, since when it has developed along progressive lines and with entirely satisfactory results.

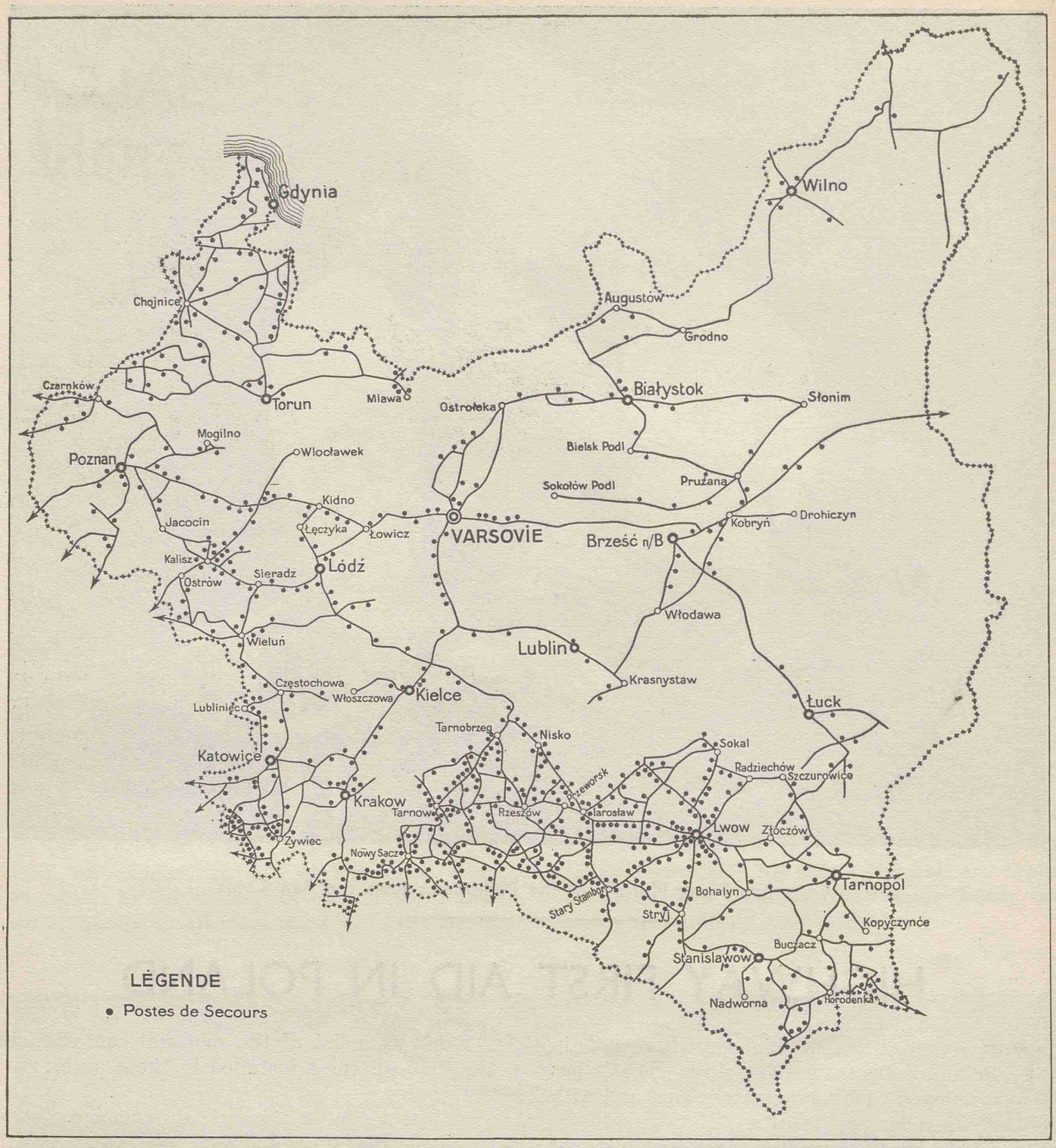
First-aid posts have been installed all over the country in roadmenders' huts at the expense of the local authorities and in collaboration with the Government, the touring associations and the Polish Red Cross. The accompanying map shows how systematically the ground has been covered.

The procedure followed in setting up posts in Poland is as follows: When an appropriate site has been found, the first step is the installation of a first-aid chest provided by the Polish Red Cross and approved, as to contents, by the health authorities. Then comes the erection of the regulation sign-board, consisting of the Red Cross emblem without inscription, and the appointment of a man to take charge. By this time, the post is ready to function. Unfortunately, owing to existing economic conditions in Poland, it has not been possible to equip more than a few of the posts with telephones or stretchers.

Below is a list of the material contained in the first-aid chest installed in these posts:

1. A solution of acetate of aluminium.
2. Tincture of iodine.
3. Collodion.
4. Ammonia.
5. Tincture of valerian.
6. Linseed oil.
7. Medicated Vaseline.
8. Glycerine.
9. Peppermint oil.
10. Hand towels.
11. Soap.
12. Elastic bandage.
13. Two pairs of splints.
14. Adhesive plaster.
15. Sterilized gauze.
16. Gauze bandages.
17. Separate dressing pads.
18. Triangular bandage.
19. Cotton Wool.
20. Safety pins.
21. Drinking cup.

The first-aid chest, equipped as above, costs 60 zloty. The cost of the sign-board ranges from six to fifteen zloty.



Topography of First Aid Posts in Poland

In districts where the post is dependent on the local Red Cross committee, this entails responsibility for training the personnel, in accordance with the recommendations of the XIVth International Red Cross Conference, and for exercising supervision over the post.

The local Red Cross committee is also responsible for replenishing the material contained in the first-aid chest. The local Red Cross sections see that the Red Cross emblem is duly respected, and that the dimensions and colour of the cross are in conformity with the standard requirements.

They turn in statistical reports at regular intervals regarding the work of the posts in their respective areas.

When an accident occurs on any road near a first-aid post, the roadmender in charge of the post, assisted by the members of his family, administers emergency aid, and then, by such means as he has at his disposal (telephone, bicycle or motor-cycle), notifies the nearest doctor or hospital asking, if the injuries appear to be serious, for a conveyance to be sent to fetch the patient. All the services given at these posts are absolutely free of charge. The beneficiaries may, however, if they so desire, send a contribution to the Polish Red Cross in token of their gratitude.

The replies to a questionnaire recently addressed by the Polish Red Cross to its fifteen Regional Committees show that, by the middle of 1933, there were 323 first-aid posts functioning on the highways in Poland. The installation of a further series of posts had been contemplated, but lack of funds has caused this programme to be postponed till the return of better times.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

by A. LLOYD STILL, C.B.E., R.R.C.,

President, The International Council of Nurses.

MISS NIGHTINGALE attained her outstanding position among her contemporaries largely by virtue of her extraordinary range of mental and human interests, and by her unique powers of blending the most diverse elements into an effective whole for the furtherance of her life work; but at the present day we are impressed above all else by the illuminated vision of future possibilities, which guided her own activities and ensured her support for any projects which held within them the germ of great developments.

In one such project which should especially appeal to members of the League of Red Cross Societies, she played a prominent part. The recommendations brought by the British to the International Congress at Geneva, where in 1864 the Red Cross movement was launched, were largely of her drawing up. The Conference of Red Cross Societies held in Paris in 1867 awarded her a Gold Medal and Henri Dunant, as quoted in THE TIMES of August 7th, 1872, declared:— "Though I am known as the Founder of the Red Cross it is to an English woman that all the honour of that convention is due. What inspired me to go to Italy was the work of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea".

Thus the organization of the Red Cross Societies was the direct outcome of her work and in these modern days it is proposed that that work shall give rise to a further undertaking, a great International Foundation, which shall have as its beginning the courses already instituted under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies, but which shall lead to developments yet more world-wide.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Council of Nurses held at Geneva in 1931, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick presented a report from the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee, together with most stimulating and helpful letters from Miss Adelaide Nutting, Emeritus Professor of Nursing Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. Miss Nutting emphasized that the great characteristic of Florence Nightingale was her "dynamic and searching mind", and that therefore any memorial to her should take the form, not of a dead museum, but of a progressive project for the furtherance of the ideals to which her life had been devoted. It was accordingly recommended at this meeting that the proposed memorial should be of the nature of an endowed Foundation to be established in London for the furtherance of post-graduate nursing education.

Later in the same year, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick made the practical suggestion that the International Nursing Courses, already established in London by the League of Red Cross Societies, should form the nucleus of the proposed Foundation.

The International Council of Nurses formally adopted the scheme at its Conference held in Paris and Brussels in July 1933.

An interim Conjoint Committee, appointed by the League of Red Cross Societies, has been authorized to draft statutes for the proposed Foundation, and to fix provisionally a date in July 1934 for a meeting in London at which the Foundation will officially be brought into being.

The aim of the International Nursing Courses out of which it is proposed to form the nucleus of the Foundation has been, from their beginning in 1920, to provide facilities for advanced study to qualified nurses who are destined to fill positions of leadership and responsibility in their own countries in the field either of public health or of institutional nursing.

During the period 1920 to 1933, 221 students from forty-one different countries have taken one or other of the courses. Of these graduate students, seventy hold positions with the national Red Cross Societies of their respective countries, forty are employed by State, provincial or municipal bodies, and the remainder, with the exception of a few who have married or retired, are working in private organizations. In the face of these figures it seems unnecessary further to stress the value of the work accomplished by the International Courses.

Expenses have been met by a percentage of the Scholarships granted to students by the Red Cross Societies of their own countries, or by the League on the recommendation of the national Society concerned, or by other organizations, notably the Commonwealth Fund of the United States which was responsible for many of the scholarships given to Austrian students during the period 1920 to 1929.

The lease of the students' residence, 15 Manchester Square, London, was purchased for the League, in the first instance, in 1925 by the British Red Cross Society. A fresh lease was eventually acquired by the League, running until 1956. This beautiful "Adams" house, containing accommodation for twenty students, has been equipped with furniture, etc., given by different Red Cross Societies and characteristic of the arts and crafts of their respective countries.

Whilst intended primarily as a residence for nurses taking the International Courses, 15 Manchester Square has served also as a rendezvous for nurses coming from all parts of the world to study in England. Many have been accommodated there, when possible, for longer or shorter periods, and help in planning and carrying out their programmes has been available to all. The house has thus already become a real international centre.

Florence Nightingale may never have preached internationalism in so many words, but the ideal was inherent in her whole life and outlook, and evolved almost necessarily into an accomplished fact as her advice was sought and her principles adopted all over the world.

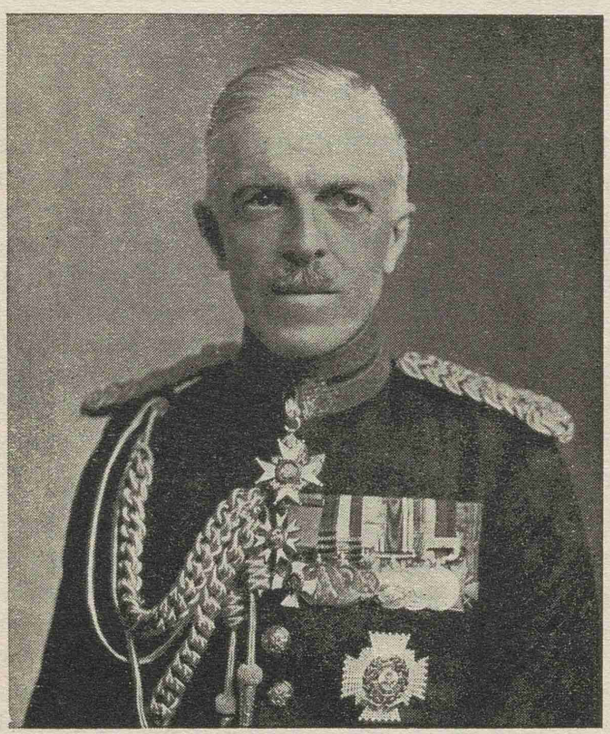
Thus she can never belong to one country alone, and no country by itself is able to honour her with the only honour for which she would have cared, namely the carrying-on of her ideals into a living project which shall build for a world-wide future.

Is it too much to hope that, in the future, we may see centres of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation in many countries, and that each certificated or registered nurse may have the opportunity to travel wherever she can best find the experience and instruction suited to her needs?

To achieve this end, much money and still more vision and enterprise will be required; but the idea must appeal to all imaginations as a fitting tribute to one who is now recognized not only as a great nurse, but as a great woman, to whom all humanity is indebted.

In many of its aspects to-day the international ideal is encountering stormy times; but can we not truly claim that the care of the sick and the desire to promote health have brought us all together to a degree as yet unmatched in any other human undertaking?

The Red Cross, largely inspired, as we have seen, by Florence Nightingale, was one of the first international institutions. The International Council of Nurses was the first international association of women. If all members of the national organizations affiliated to these two great bodies will play their part in gaining the interest and cooperation of every class and group in their community, the successful establishment of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation will be assured.



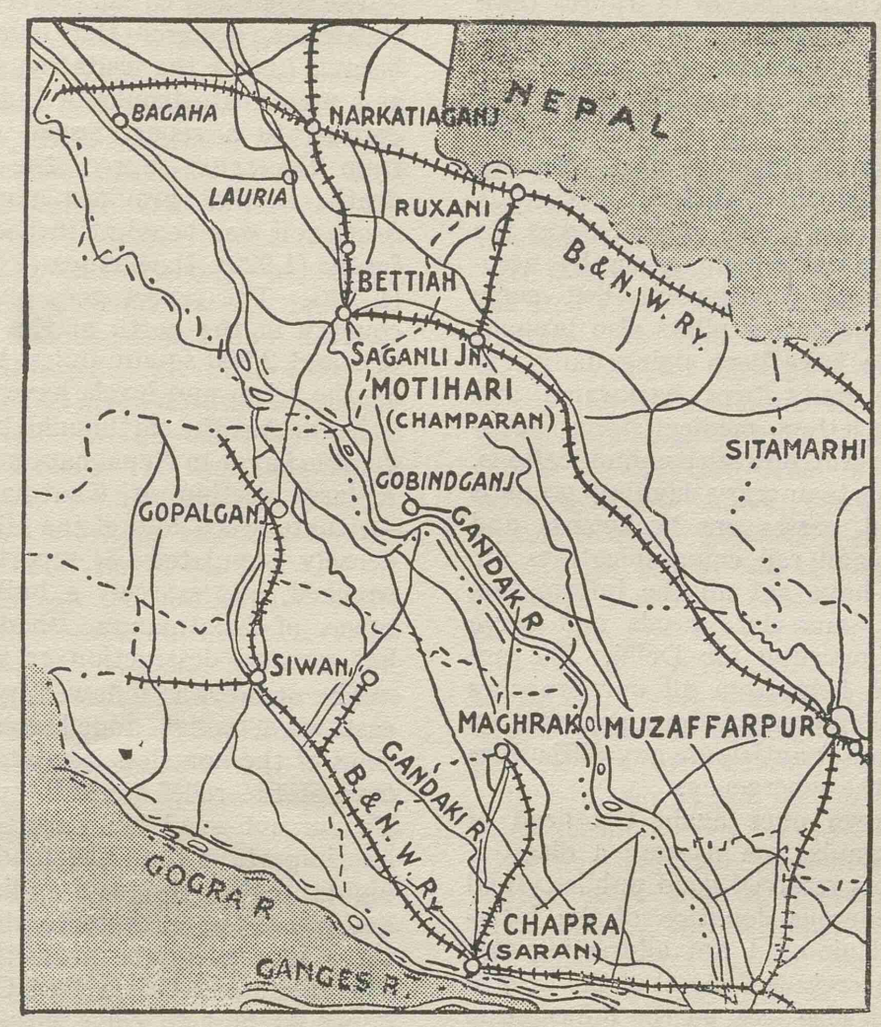
LIEUT.-GEN. Sir HAROLD FAWCUS,
the new Director-General of the British Red Cross

H. R. H. The DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA,
the new President of the German Red Cross.

AFTER THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE

SINCE the brief and necessarily incomplete account published in the last issue of the BULLETIN, supplementary details relating to the Indian tragedy have continued to flow in to the League headquarters day by day, and it is now possible to piece together the fragments of information received and to form a composite picture of the disaster.

We are indebted to Miss Norah Hill, Organizing Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, for a remarkably clear account of the situation, the result of her personal observations on the actual scene of the catastrophe and contained in a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies. The letter is dated from Patna, January 23rd 1934, and we propose to let Miss Hill tell the story in her own words :



Map of the Earthquake Area.

"Dear Mr. Swift

"Events seem to have moved rapidly since January 15th when the earthquake in Bihar occurred. Fortunately it was at 2.15 p.m.; if it had been at night, the death roll would have been very much heavier. As it is, the latest estimate of deaths is 4,000, and it is impossible to estimate injured as few are in hospital. A feature of the disaster is, however, that people seem to have been either killed in buildings or escaped outside. The centre was in North Bihar and three district towns: Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr, were the heaviest sufferers. In the latter few buildings are left standing. Fortunately the villagers, with their mud huts, suffered fewer deaths than the townsfolk in crowded bazars, but the agriculturists will lose heavily through damage to crops.

"Many sensational stories are told about the actual quake, when houses rocked, staircases sank as people ran down them, the earth opened up in enormous cracks in some places, and it is stated on reliable authority that the river Ganges disappeared temporarily only to spout up again in an enormous bore. The aviators who have flown over the devastated area report many small geysers spurting up water and slime.

"I was in Bombay at the time. After arrival in Delhi I received offers of assistance from the American Red Cross and a cable of enquiry from the League. For three days we got no news at all ; the earthquake area was cut off, bridges being down and roads up. Then we heard that Patna had suffered only lightly and that relief work was starting there. We frantically wired offers of assistance but got no reply. Meanwhile came the joyful news that the International Relief Union were cabling us £1,000. We were delighted at this generous gift and decided temporarily to pay it into the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, which had just been started. The Managing Body also decided to pay in Rs. 5,000 to this Fund.

"At this stage I decided that I must come to Patna and see for myself what was needed and accordingly left on the 21st January, arriving here 24 hours later. I found the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Red Cross had already called an emergency meeting and had taken action. 10,000 blankets had been ordered and 10,000 more sanctioned when required. Immediate sums of money had been cabled to all District Officers for medical supplies, and purchases were being made of what they could not obtain locally. A Central Red Cross Depôt has been established at Patna with distributing centres at seven points in the distressed area. No hospital personnel is being sent as a sufficient number of doctors have been supplied by

Government. The St. John Ambulance Brigade in Calcutta has, however, sent a fully equipped field hospital to Monghyr.

"So far as foreign Red Cross Societies are concerned, any assistance they desire to send in cash will be welcome at any time but there are sufficient relief materials and workers available in India. The material damage caused by the earthquake is colossal. Government will have to rebuild hospitals, schools, law-courts, jails and officials' bungalows; business firms have suffered enormous damages, and the railway has an immense rebuilding programme to face costing crores of rupees (millions of pounds). 200,000 acres in the devastated parts were under sugar cane; most of the factories are now out of working order and Government is faced with the problem of trying to help remaining factories to deal with the cane harvest, to prevent additional loss.

"A striking feature of the situation was the immediate and valuable help given by aeroplanes. The Bengal Government lent some planes and some volunteer pilots also brought their own. These have been doing daily and sometimes thrice daily trips backwards and forwards carrying letters, medical stores, newspapers and important official communications. They have found temporary landing grounds and have carried passengers backwards and forwards. Road and rail communications are still blocked. I have got all the information I wanted about immediate needs and leave again tomorrow morning for Delhi. We are anticipating good help from all our branches and so many relief organizations are now on the spot that I do not anticipate any difficulties in dealing with the emergency.

This has shown once again the need of disaster relief organization BEFORE a disaster. The Red Cross has received good publicity and especially the generous donation of the International Relief Union. I am addressing this letter to you as Secretary General of the League but hope you will also pass on the information to the Union whose action was so timely.

Yours very sincerely,

NORAH HILL".

Miss Hill covers the ground so thoroughly that there is really very little we can add to her story. From official documents and reports received at the League Secretariat and through the International Relief Union, it is apparent that the Indian public has responded magnificently to the call for help, all considerations of politics, caste and creed having been relegated to the background for the time being.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, which was opened by Lord and Lady Willingdon with a donation of 5,000 Rupees, is mounting rapidly and, by January 29th, had reached a total equivalent to £40,000. Generous contributions are flowing in from all over India and from abroad.

Relief workers, both official and non-official, are carrying on to the best of their ability, but their task is so colossal that none can foresee how long their services will be required. It has been estimated by some that two generations must pass before the devastated areas can be rehabilitated, and that months must go by before the removal of millions of tons of débris will reveal the incalculable number of victims entombed beneath it. An engineer has expressed the opinion that Monghyr and Muzaffarpur, as the names of towns, might as well be erased from maps.

The Bihar and Orissa Government, in a recent statement, declared that when the full truth became known the visitation would be recorded as a major catastrophe in Indian History. According to a report issued on January 29th from the same source, the total number of deaths in that province alone is 6,040. The death-roll was heaviest in the towns of Muzaffarpur (1,929), Darbhanga (1,887) and Monghyr (1,318). The report goes on to say that the country in the north of the province (a tract of about 2,000 square miles) has been distorted by the seism and levels have been altered.

Fears that the earthquake had wrought considerable havoc in Nepal have now been confirmed. A large section of Khatmandu, the capital, —situated in a fold of the Himalayas and very densely populated—is reported to have been wrecked, and scarcely a building in the three towns of Khatmandu, Bhadgaun and Partan has escaped destruction or severe damage.

The quake was followed by a strong and icy east wind, which added greatly to the sufferrings of the homeless inhabitants and made the task of the relief workers even more arduous. The urgent need for warm clothing is hardly less important than the food problem, for the nights in that region of India are bitterly cold and few of the earthquake victims possess anything like adequate protection against them. The Bihar and Orissa Red Cross Committee is doing its best to cope with this need by distributing blankets. It has also allotted a sum of 24,000 Rupees for medical comforts. The authorities, for their part, are providing tents.

Another emergency which must be prepared for is that of disease resulting from water pollution and from the decomposition of human and animal corpses buried under the wreckage. The local Red Cross has foreseen this possibility and has appropriated a fund of 5,000 Rupees for epidemic relief, if required.

So far as can be judged at the time of going to press, the situation appears to be well in hand and willing helpers are joining their efforts to those of the official and private relief agencies in a fine spirit of co-ordination and discipline. It now only remains to be hoped that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to carry through the operations on the scale needed.

FOR THE MOTHER AND CHILD

THE protection of mothers and children occupies a leading place in the peace-time programme of the Red Cross, as indeed in that of every other health and welfare organization. There is no more urgent and fruitful field of service than this, nor any which makes a more direct appeal to the imagination of the public.

In the early days, work of this kind centred round two poles, viz., the campaign against infant mortality (which brought about the development of baby clinics and milk centres) and school medical service. It was soon recognized, however, that any scheme of child protection, to be really effective, must extend from before birth to school age. This led to the organization of ante-natal and maternal clinics and pre-school clinics. Thus a chain of institutions was formed to provide continuous supervision for the child, from before birth to adolescence.

The next step was to foster the strength of mother and child by assuring them nourishing food and fresh air, so canteens for mothers, school canteens, holiday camps and open-air schools were established. In order that the growing child might be given a suitable environment, kindergartens were converted into open-air nursery schools. It was thus found possible to combine the educational, psychological and health conditions essential for the normal development of the child.

For the medical care of mother and child, there are maternity homes, midwifery services, convalescent homes for mothers, pediatric services, school clinics, establishments for saline and thermal treatment, sun-bathing cures, ultra-violet ray installations, etc.

The social welfare aspect of the problem is represented by crêches, day nurseries, centres for placing out children, orphanages, institutions and classes for mentally-deficient, epileptic, blind, deaf-and-dumb, stammering and crippled children.

The whole responsibility under this system is divided between the doctor, the public health nurse and the social worker. In certain countries, several of the institutions enumerated above are fused in MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, or incorporated in general HEALTH CENTRES.

Underlying all these efforts is the urge to improve the health education of the mother and child, and this object is further emphasized by means of lectures, courses, demonstrations and child welfare exhibitions.

Such a comprehensive programme as that outlined above of course lies beyond the means, and beyond the scope, of most Red Cross Societies, whose aim is not to take the place of the public authorities and official agencies but to consolidate their efforts by filling up gaps in existing organization. In Italy and Belgium, for example, there are legally constituted and generously endowed national agencies for maternity and child welfare. In many other countries, all work in this field is co-ordinated by a private but officially-recognized organization, often affiliated to the Red Cross. Examples are the Marshal Mannerheim League in Finland, the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare in Great Britain and South Africa, the Stephanie League in Hungary, and the national committees on child welfare in Bulgaria, France, Germany, New Zealand, Persia, Turkey and U. S. A. In every land, however, the Red Cross accords a prominent place in its courses, lectures, publications, propaganda "Days" and "Weeks", etc., to maternal and infant hygiene.

Where Red Cross Societies possess dispensaries, general clinics or Health Centres, these institutions are being adapted to the needs of the mother and her child.

It is the same with the nurses attached to the Red Cross nursing outposts in Canada and Sweden—the nurses staffing the health van which circulates through Ontario — the 2,350 district nurses employed by the German Red Cross—and the public health nurses maintained by the Red Cross in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Siam and the United States. The health of mother and child constitutes one of the chief responsibilities of nurses in Red Cross service, and they are assisted in this task by visiting midwives (in Japan and Siam), dietitians and domestic aids (in the U. S. A.), social workers (in France), visiting housekeepers (in Canada and Sweden) and physical culture instructors (in Sweden).

In addition to the institutions listed in the table accompanying this article, most National Societies maintain ante-natal clinics, baby clinics, milk centres, crêches, nurseries and work-rooms. In Germany alone, there are 717 baby clinics run by the Red Cross. The Indian Red Cross (which concentrates the major part of its activities on child welfare) has established 300 maternity and infant health centres, and is undertaking the training of native midwives. The Czechoslovak Red Cross maintains similar centres to the number of 87. The Red Cross institutions in the Belgian Congo and South Africa specialize in the protection of native children. Quite half the Red Cross Societies in the world maintain preventoria, summer colonies and open-air schools, and lend to prospective mothers baskets containing the wherewithal for their confinement.

Special mention is due to the fifty Health Centres maintained by the Latvian Red Cross, which exercise active supervision over the health of children of all ages. These centres comprise dental and heliotherapic services, child welfare exhibitions showing a model nursery with furniture and playthings, and facilities for

mothers to spend one or more days at the Centre to receive practical instruction or advice on lactation problems.

In Canada, Chili, Greece and Venezuela, the Red Cross undertakes vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria and tuberculosis; in the French Colonies, it combats trachoma; in Greece and Italy, malaria. The New Zealand Red Cross is active in the campaign against infant paralysis, while the Red Cross in Porto Rico maintains services for the prevention and cure of ankylostomiasis and malaria.

For school-children, the Red Cross has established school dispensaries in Poland, school baths in Chili, China, Czechoslovakia and Greece, and school libraries in Argentina. In Hungary, the Junior Red Cross issues tickets entitling needy scholars to baths and dental treatment.

In almost all the countries of the world, the members of the Junior Red Cross are helping poor, weakly, sick or crippled comrades, and providing them with spectacles, food, clothing, books and toys.

The following are typical examples of activities undertaken by Juniors in different lands to help other children:

Belgium	Baths, school gardens and playgrounds.
Czechoslovakia .	First-aid boxes and medicaments in schools. Baths, school gardens and playgrounds.
Canada	Two orthopædic hospitals.
Greece.	Baths, canteens, dispensaries, first-aid boxes and medicaments in schools.
Hungary. . . .	Wash-basins, playgrounds, and first-aid boxes aud medicaments in schools.
Italy	First-aid boxes and medicaments in schools.
New Zealand. .	Endowment of beds in children's hospitals.
Panama. . . .	First-aid boxes and medicaments in schools.
Philippines. . .	Mobile dental clinics.
Porto Rico. . .	School canteens.
Sweden	Holiday camps, children's hospitals, dental clinics.
United States .	Baths, school gardens and playgrounds.
Yugoslavia. . .	First-aid boxes and medicaments in schools.

The National Children's Fund of America, which is financed by the American Juniors, has provided Juniors in a number of other countries with the means to establish canteens, libraries, playgrounds, shower-baths and first-aid chests, and to purchase tooth-brushes, combs, soap, foodstuffs and garments for distribution among needy school-children.

In the field of social service, we find the Red Cross giving aid to delinquent children in Austria and to morally-abandoned children in the Netherlands, a night shelter for vagrant children in Colombia, port nurseries for the children of emigrants landing in Canada, centres for the supervised placing of children in France and Luxemburg, bureaux for destitute children in Latvia and Porto Rico, an Apprentices' Club and a Shepherds' Bureau in Czechoslovakia.

This brief survey cannot include all the activities undertaken by the Red Cross in different countries on behalf of mothers and children, but the examples given will suffice to show that the need for such work is universally recognized, and that the great majority of the National Societies are making important contributions to this very important problem.

Dr. René SAND,
Technical Counsellor,
League of Red Cross Societies.

Lying-in hospitals, Canteens, Clubs and Mutual Aid Assocns for Mothers	Hospitals, Sanatoria, and Curative Establishments	Kindergarten, Day Nurseries, Children's Homes and Crêches	Dental, Medical, Orthopædic and Sun-bathing Clinics	School Canteens and Cloakrooms	Homes and Colonies for Orphans and Foundlings
Brazil	Austria	Austria	Argentina	Austria	Albania
Bulgaria	Brazil	Danzig	Austria	Bulgaria	China
Chili	Chili	Ecuador	Bulgaria	Chili	Colombia
Colombia	Colombia	Estonia	Canada	Greece	Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	France	Chili	Panama	Estonia
France	France	Germany	Costa-Rica	U. S. A.	Latvia
Germany	Germany	India	Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia	Poland
Japan	Greece	Norway	Estonia		Siam
Latvia	Italy	Uruguay	France		Sweden
Luxemburg	Latvia	U. S. S. R.	Great Britain		Yugoslavia
Mexico	Persia		Greece		
Norway	Poland		Italy		
Siam	Spain		Luxemburg		
Spain	U. S. S. R.		Norway		
Sweden	Venezuela		Poland		
			Siam		
			South Africa		
			Sweden		
			U. S. S. R.		

INSTITUTIONS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

THE RED CROSS PROBLEM IN THE FAR EAST

THE problem of Red Cross development in Far Eastern countries is not, essentially, different *in kind* from the same problem elsewhere. It is obvious that Oriental peoples differ from those of the West, in respect to traditions and customs which fundamentally affect, not only their way of living but no doubt their whole psychological outlook ; this does not mean, however, that the problem of making the Red Cross in the Far East an effective agency in relieving suffering and promoting public health and welfare cannot be approached from substantially the same angle as in Europe or in America, The outstanding difficulty lies not so much in the angle of approach as in the enormous mass of the population of Asia, and in the fact that the two largest blocks of this population (the Chinese and the Indian) are organized in political units each of more than 350 million people.

The total population of Asia is estimated at well over 900 millions—more than half the population of the world, and considerably more than twice the population of Europe. For these nine hundred millions (leaving the Near East and the Asiatic territory of the U. S. S. R. for the moment out of account) there exist only six recognized national centres of Red Cross activity: the central committees of the Chinese, Indian, Japanese and Siamese Red Cross Societies, the Netherlands East Indies Red Cross Committee at Batavia, and the Manila Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In two Oriental communities, at least, Red Cross organization, under forceful leadership and with strong Governmental backing, has been developed with a rapidity and on a scale which would represent an outstanding achievement in any country in the world. It is true, of course, that Japan during the last seventy years has in many respects broken very completely with certain Oriental traditions, substituting for them a reasoned adaptation of Western methods and ideas. It is similarly true that the Red Cross organization in the Philippines is an integral part of the American Red Cross, and has reached its present development under American inspiration and to a great extent under American leadership. But it is impossible to believe that in either case such results could have been obtained, were it not that the ideals for which the Red Cross stands are basically just as acceptable, and the work it undertakes appears just as desirable, to the Eastern as to the Western mind.

JAPAN

The success with which the leaders of the Red Cross movement in Japan have established the Japanese Red Cross as a vital element in the social organization of the country will undoubtedly be better realized by Red Cross leaders in other countries, after the Tokyo conference, when many of them will have seen at first hand the scale on which the Japanese Red Cross is organized and the extent of its activities. There seems to be complete unanimity in ascribing the success achieved to two principal factors. First the unwavering support given to the Red Cross by the Imperial House and by the Government authorities. Secondly, unswerving adherence to the principle that the best possible propaganda for the Red Cross is useful work well done.

The principle of regarding useful work well done as the best form of propaganda is probably one of world-wide application. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that such work is the best *basis* for propaganda—for the Japanese Red Cross by no means neglects the other essential aspect of the propaganda problem: the development of the most effective possible methods for keeping its good work before the attention of the public. Every opportunity is taken to impress upon large and small groups the importance of the Red Cross and the value of its work. The Annual Assembly of the Red Cross in Tokyo is honoured by the presence of the Empress in person, and attended by 40,000 persons or more. The medals for merit, for honorary membership, and for regular or special membership, are formally conferred in the most ceremonious and impressive manner. Social functions of this character, as well as ceremonies in connexion with the opening of institutions, the inauguration of new activities, the administration of disaster relief, etc., are not only given wide press publicity but are photographed and filmed on an extensive scale. A single Provincial Committee has a film library comprising, in addition to films supplied from headquarters, 10 or 12 films recording local Red Cross ceremonies or activities.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Philippine Islands present an almost equally striking example of what can be effected in the way of Red Cross organization by intensive effort enthusiastically supported by those elements in the population which can be said to create and direct public opinion. Deriving the whole of its operating funds from the voluntary subscriptions of a population which in the aggregate is, by Western standards, desperately poor, the Philippines Chapter of the American Red Cross opened its last fiscal year with a budget calling for the expenditure of 111,500 pesos. The Chapter has an adult membership of over 60,000 adults and nearly a million-and-a-half juniors. Its organization comprises 49 Provincial Committees. In May 1932 a new plan for the organization of "municipal auxiliaries" was set up, and by the end

of the year 788 such auxiliaries had been constituted.

It is primarily no doubt in view of its activities in the disaster relief field that the Red Cross has come to stand as well with the public as it does in the Philippine Islands. Typhoons play almost as frequent and deadly a part in the Philippines as earthquakes in Japan, and every typhoon calls the emergency organization of the Red Cross into immediate action. Both the opportunity for service, and the subsequent opportunity to bring home to the public the necessity of keeping the Red Cross able to provide such service, are freely and effectively taken.

The activity of the Red Cross in the Islands in connexion with popular health instruction is not so extensive as for example in Japan. On the other hand, the dental clinics of the Philippine Junior Red Cross probably represent the most extensive and elaborate Red Cross "health project" undertaken in any country.

A particularly interesting consequence of this project is that the one hundred or more dentists employed in connexion with it by the Red Cross constitute an almost ideal group for use in emergency in connection with disaster relief activities. The difficulty most generally encountered in organizing for emergency is that competent leaders can only be obtained by asking people temporarily to abandon other functions from which they cannot without grave inconvenience be spared. The Junior Red Cross dentists in the Philippines, while fulfilling a function of definite value in normal times, can nevertheless be taken off their dental work and used as relief workers in emergency, whenever necessity arises; and they are specially qualified for this purpose because, in the course of their work in the schools, they naturally become closely acquainted with the conditions and personalities in the different communities, and consequently start their disaster work with the advantage of this valuable local knowledge.

Siam

The development of the Siamese Red Cross appears to have gone forward on lines somewhat parallel to those followed in Japan. The main differences are to be imputed to the fact that Siam, unlike Japan, has not for many years past had to meet emergencies arising either out of natural disasters or out of military operations. The Siamese Red Cross, which has existed under that name only since 1919, has consequently concentrated its attention upon health and nursing work and upon Junior Red Cross organization, and in these fields it has made a very considerable contribution.

India

The Indian Red Cross, which is also of relatively recent foundation, has owed much the same debt to British inspiration and leadership as the Red Cross in the Philippines has owed to American enterprise. The Indian Red Cross, however, is a recognized independent national Society, and the efforts made during the last few years have been largely directed towards increasing its effectiveness as a factor in improving the health of the native populations of India. The Indian Red Cross Society is playing an increasingly important part as a co-ordinating agency, particularly in connection with the various funds, bearing the names of past Vice-Reines of India, which are earmarked for different aspects of health and welfare work. Owing to the vast geographical extent of the country, much depends in India upon the initiative and enterprise shown by the different Provincial Committees, and some of these have shown much increased activity during the last few years. The Junior Red Cross movement in India, which was started experimentally by the Punjab Branch, has now developed so far as to have warranted the appointment of a Junior Red Cross Director at the headquarters of the Society, and in connexion with health, relief and Junior Red Cross activities, considerable progress is to be observed every year:

The Netherlands East Indies

The Red Cross in the Netherlands East Indies is represented by a Central Committee at Batavia and two subsidiary committees, of which one, at Buitenzorg, maintains a hospital with a section for Europeans and a separate section for natives, the latter of which is kept extremely busy. The principal health work of the Society is represented by three polyclinics in Batavia, which are conducted on the same system as the Government polyclinics operated by the health service throughout the Island of Java. It has no responsibility for disaster relief work, a special organization—the "Suncroe Fund" existing for this purpose.

The comprehensive character of the Government health work in the Dutch East Indian Possessions does not of course mean that the ground is fully covered. The resources at the disposal of this Service are necessarily limited, and the personnel and equipment available could hardly be expected, even under the most favourable conditions, to suffice for the needs of a population of over 50 millions. There is consequently a large field of activity opened to the Red Cross in these territories, and the success which has attended the present activities of the Netherlands East Indies Red Cross may be considered as a happy augury for their wider development.

China

The possibilities of Red Cross development in China up to the present time have hardly begun to be realized. The conditions which have prevailed in China for many years past

have of course been singularly unfavourable to such a development.

The Central Committee in Shanghai functions, in practice, less as a national centre than in the capacity of an administrative and executive body, directing the work of three well-established permanent hospitals in Shanghai, and a number of subsidiary institutions in the same area, the activity of which varies in accordance with the needs of the moment. In the summer, for example, when outbreaks of cholera occur, special cholera hospitals are established by the Red Cross to meet the situation. There is a Red Cross nursing school attached to the principal Red Cross hospital, which represents another of the permanent activities of the Red Cross Society of China.

In addition to its regular work on these lines, the Red Cross of China intervenes, to the extent of its limited resources, to help in relieving the suffering occasioned by great disasters.

An emphatic tribute of admiration is due to the efforts made by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of China to carry on, under difficult circumstances what may fairly be regarded as a demonstration of the capacity of a group deeply inspired by the Red Cross ideal to establish itself as a factor making for improved health and welfare in a Chinese community. Effective development of the Red Cross movement in China could be expected if it were found possible to multiply such demonstrations, so as to show, in a number of different Chinese communities, and under all sorts of conditions, how far the Red Cross can go along lines of humanitarian work which cannot easily be undertaken by other organizations.

The really striking fact regarding the activities of the Red Cross in the Far East lies not in their minor differences from similar activities in Western countries, but in their similarity to what is being done in Europe and in America and in the extent to which, the Red Cross has succeeded in rallying public support behind it. The question which must be asked in connexion with the development of the Red Cross in the Orient must be, whether what has been established so firmly in Japan and in the Philippine Islands can be equally effectively done in other Oriental countries. It is submitted that what has already been undertaken in India and Siam, in Shanghai and in Batavia, justifies an entirely affirmative answer to this question.

L. E. de GIELGUD.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Florence Nightingale Foundation.

The Treasurer of the National Council of Polish Professional Nurses has forwarded to the Chairman of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee in London a cheque for forty pounds sterling, a contribution from the National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of Poland towards the permanent endowment fund of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation. This sum was raised in its entirety by the nurses of Poland.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross announces the constitution of a national Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee in Prague. This committee, which was founded jointly by the Red Cross and the Association of Trained Nurses, will be responsible for selecting candidates for the London Courses and procuring the necessary funds.

There are now eleven national committees, established in the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, India, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, South Africa and U. S. A.

A Hospital on wheels for Manchuria.

The South Manchuria Railway Company will soon begin to operate a hospital train of seven cars, which, with a staff of two physicians, trained nurses and hospital attendants, will visit isolated stations on the Manchurian railways for the purpose of rendering medical aid to those in need of it. One of the cars will be equipped as a cinema for the showing of health films.

International Hospital Association.

The success of the first Finishing Course for Hospital Directors, Physicians, Nurses and Technicians organized in 1932 at Frankfort-on-Main by the International Hospital Association, was so decisive that a second course is being planned in collaboration with the Swiss Hospital Association. This will be held from August 19th to 23rd, 1934, at Berne and Leysin, and it is anticipated that the attendance will equal if not surpass that of the Frankfort course, which numbered 200.

The course will be preceded by visits to hospitals in Basle, Zurich and Lucerne (August 15th to 18th), and followed by a tour of the principal sanatoria at Arosa, Davos, Schuls-Tarasp and St. Moritz (August 23rd to 28th). Intending participants may enrol for the course alone, or for one or both of the excursions and the course. Applications should be addressed to Dr. von Deschwanden, director of the Lucerne Cantonal Hospital.

Federal Councillor Meyer, Chief of the Swiss Department of the Interior, will be the Honorary President of the course.

League of Nations' Health Committee.

At its session on January 17th last, the Health Committee of the League of Nations elected Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League of Red Cross Societies, as a member of that committee for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Commonwealth Fund, Fifteenth Annual Report for the Year ending September 30th, 1933. New York 1934.

The Commonwealth Fund has been collaborating for many years with local groups in the United States helping them to organize rural health centres and hospitals, child welfare demonstrations, nursing services, character guidance clinics, etc. Notwithstanding the economic crisis, these institutions have been fully maintained, often at the cost of great sacrifice, which would seem to denote that the public has realized their importance and appreciated their benefits.

Of the $1,662,714 expended by the Fund during the year ending September 30th, 1933, relief for the unemployed accounted for 21 per cent. The balance was allotted as follows: 45 per cent for health projects, rural hospitals, medical research, post-graduate courses for doctors; 14 per cent for scholarships to enable young British university men to visit the United States; 11 per cent for mental hygiene; seven per cent for publications and miscellaneous objects.

Attention has been turned of late to the improvement of psychiatric training and preventive medicine. The Fund has subventioned an investigation into the problem of deaths in childbirth, and the publication of a decimal classification of diseases.

Outstanding success has attended the health demonstration organized by the Fund at Fargo, a rural centre in North Dakota, where child mortality from enteritis has remained at zero since 1929, and the annual death-rate from preventable diseases among young people under 20 has fallen from 33 to 9.

THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

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Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

La mortalité infantile et la mortinatalité, by Robert Debré, Pierre Joannon and Marie-Thérèse Crémieu. Published by Masson, Paris, 1933. Price: 60 francs.

The Health Committee of the League of Nations recently concluded a survey of the pathological, hygienic and social causes of infant mortality and still-birth in urban and rural areas of seven European countries and four South American states.

The authors of the above treatise describe the results of the investigation in France, and compare them with the data collected in the ten other countries. They arrive at the conclusion that one-third of the cases of infant mortality and still-birth are avoidable if ordinary, simple precautions are taken. The mortality could be reduced by 50 per cent if certain economic reforms (such as the abolition of slums) were undertaken in addition to health and educational measures.

This report constitutes one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the problem of social medicine.

The Reconstruction of Tokyo, Published by the Tokyo Municipal Office 1933, Kawaguchi Printing Works, Tokyo.

Ten years after the appalling earthquake which, on September 1st 1923, wrecked a large portion of the Japanese capital, the Tokyo Municipal Council has published a magnificent volume describing the reconstruction work carried out in obedience to the Imperial Edict—promulgated twelve days after the catastrophe—entrusting the Japanese people with the task of rebuilding the city.

The book opens with a brief and objective account of the earthquake, from which every detail of a harrowing nature has been carefully expunged. The figures themselves are sufficiently eloquent: 91,344 lives lost and 694,621 habitations reduced to débris, close upon three and a half million of the inhabitants being more or less gravely affected by the catastrophe. Maps, charts and photographs show the extent of the earthquake and the relief measures undertaken.

The second part of the volume, relating to the plan of reconstruction and its realization, is a veritable epic. A wealth of illustrations enables the reader to follow all the phases of this fine achievement and lends added vividness to this sober narrative of the resurrection of a great new city from the ruins of the old. This titanic undertaking was entrusted to two committees, one of which drew up the plans, while the other carried them out and financed the operation. An idea of the magnitude of the task may be gained from the fact that, by 1932, no less than 179 millions of Yen had been expended for this purpose.

Though the new city may have lost in "local colour" by comparison with the old, it has gained immeasurably in safety. Ferro-concrete provides the dominant note as offering greater resistance against earth tremors than the more picturesque brick and bamboo structures.

No book of adventure could be more enthralling than this simple tale of man's tenacity and courage in grappling with the hostile forces of nature. There are also many useful lessons to be drawn from it. In the first place, we are shown how an intelligently-conceived preventive organization may mitigate consequences of any future earthquake of similar proportions. On the other hand, the section which deals with the organization of relief by means of a committee composed of all the elements capable of rendering aid to the victims of disaster—in the forefront of which figures the Japanese Red Cross—might serve as a profitable example for all the National Societies.

The presentation of this book, and its illustrations in colour, are worthy of the high artistic traditions of the Japanese race.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé. IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS.